POACHERS IN COLORADO.

His Property Burned After a Shooting Affray in Which One Man Was Killed and Another Wounded - Colorade's Governor Refuses Him Protection.

The long fight of William Radeliffe, an Englishman of wealth and leisure and a believer in clean sport, to establish a high-class fishing preserve on the Grand Mesa

clearly to understand that the spokesman clearly to understand that the spokesman had expressed their sentiments. Yet when appealed to, the Governor of the State merely spoke of the "horrible outrage" of the shooting of the poachers by Mr. Radcliffe's watchman. In marked contrast to the Governor's

Radcliffe's watchman.

In marked contrast to the Governor's attitude was the action of the Federal authorities when appealed to by Mr. Rads cliffe. Telegrams were immediately sento him from Washington that the Attorneyt General had instructed the officers of hi-Department in Denver to afford all the services and support in their power, with directions as to the apprehension of all those who, under any pretence, had interfered with the employees, property or contracts which Mr. Radcliffe had with the Government to furnish young fish to its hatchery on the lakes.

Friction between Mr. Radcliffe and the people who live in the neighborhood of the lakes began in 1886 when he purchased from Richard Forest his title under United States patent to 180 acres of land and his lease from the Surface Ditch and Reservoir Company of the right to fish and propagate fish in the lakes. His aim, he says, was to attract tourists to the Grand Mesa by establishing there a really good place for fishing and so create a summer resort which, he hoped, would in time be second to none in the West.

His predecessor, Forest, had had great trouble in preserving the fish from dynamiting and constant depredations. It was the habit of the poschers to take, by closing the headgates of the connecting streams, cartloads of fish running up stream for spawning. So greedy were they that in the first year of his lease Mr. Radcliffe

cartioads of nan running up stream for spawning. So greedy were they that in the first year of his lease Mr. Radcliffe found it very difficult to secure 250,000 eggs. He saw that in order to protect his property he must watch it closely and with the consent of the State fish and game ardens he established a sv

with the consent of the State fish and game wardens he established a system of watching which decreased illegal fishing to the extent that in 1900 he was able to get over 4,000,000 eggs and in the first six months of this year at the rate of 4,500,000.

In the last three years Mr. Radcliffe has handed over to the United States Fish Commissioner at Leadville over 5,000,000 eggs, 80 per cent. of which have been distributed in the public waters of Colorado and the balance in the public waters of other States. In 1899-1900 he presented to the State Fish Commissioner about 800,000 young fishes. In all the time since he has leased the lakes Mr. Radcliffe says he has taken less than 80,000 grown fishes from them. This, he declares, disposes of the charge that he was fishing the lakes out.

The rules which Mr. Radcliffe promulgated for fishing in the lakes were simple but severe, and they promoted bitter feeling toward lum, because they effectually prevented, not only dynamiting, but also the illegal use of snag hooks, snares, seines, &c., all of which had been favorite and profitable methods employed by the poachers. All that was required to fish legitimately in the lakes and to take away the fishes caught without the payment of a cent was a permit from Mr. Radcliffe or

fishes caught without the payment of a cent was a permit from Mr. Radcliffe or

But the people of the neighborhood didn't want to fish legitimately. They wanted to keep on in the same old way as when Forest leased the lakes, in spite of the fact that Mr. Radcliffe's rules were

of the fact that Mr. Radeliffe's rules were bractically but an echo of the State Game and Fish laws. They charged him with trying to establish a huge game preserve in the European scale, although he had but 180 acres of land and only a small part of that fenced in. They also held it against him that he was a stranger.

The man who did the shooting that led to the attack by the masked band was Frank A. Mahoney, a special deputy game warden. He killed W. A. Womack and Funded A. M. Hinchman. According to the story teld by the latter to Commissioner Harris there had been bad blood between Mahoney and Womack for years and the shooting was more the result of cust troubles than any desire to enforce

RIOT OVER A FISH PRESERVE. on horseback who had to pees not ten feet from his bed, or (3) the continuous firing of guns by the mob for thirty minutes, or the crackling of the flames consuming the various buildings.

various buildings.

I pressed on his Excellency in answer to his saying 'he would not be hurried, he would take his time, careful and slow he would take his time, careful and slow handling, the damage was already done, do., that further an enormous damage was every minute being done to the 2,000,000 fish eggs and young fish which were deprived by the action of the mob of the skilled care and expert work of the fish-culturist whom the Government department of fishing at Washington was and is under contract to furnish me, and on which he must be accountable to the United States.

Englishman of wealth and leisure and a believer in clean sport, to establish a high-class fishing preserve on the Grand Mess in Cokrado, culminated recently in shooting, arison and other violence. The immediate cause of these demonstrations was the killing by one of Mr. Radeliffe's employees of a poaching fisherman and the wounding of another.

The settlement which the Englishman had erected at the irrigation lakes in Delta county, leased by him from the Surface Ditch and Reservoir Company, was attacked by an armed band of masked men and all the buildings were burned to the ground Mr. Radeliffe's employees and their families were driven out by threats of death. The Sheriff of the county, who was within 350 feet of the settlement at the time, was awed by the mob and made no attempt to protect the Englishman's property.

When Mr. Radeliffe appealed to the Governor of Colorado, the latter absolutely refused to aid him in any way to regain peaceful possession of his property. The mob boasted that they would bythe Radeliffe if he ever dared to show his face again in Delta county. The Governor knew this, yet he would do nothing toward offering Mr. Radeliffe as a see conduct to the lakes in spite of the fact that enormous damage was being done to the 2,000,000 fish eggs and young fishee which the mob's action had deprived of skilled care.

"If that man Radeliffe ever returns to this part of the State and we can get out hands on him we will hang him to the biggest tree on the Mess."

These words were addressed to Fish and Game Commissioner Harris, who paid a visit to the scene the night after the riot, by an armed man on the road from Delta to Cedar Ridge. Near him were a dozen or fifteen other men armed with riffes and revolvers. They gave the State official clearly to understand that the spokesman had expressed their sentiments. Yet when

KINDERGARTENS IN PORTO RICO. After a Year's Experiment the System Is Declared a Fallure.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—The Misses Grace and Virginia Fairfax of New Orleans, who went to Porto Rico a year ago at the invitation of Bishop Blenk to establish kindergartens there, have returned, having found that the Porto Ricans are not educated up to these schools for the young and will not be for a generation.

The experiment was thoroughly tested for a year and proved a failure. The Porto Rican mother could not be taught to apprekican mother could not be taught to appreciate Froebel's method of education. To them, as well as to the children, the kindergarten seemed only play The parents could see something practical in teaching a child his A B C's or the multiplication table, but the kindergarten instruction seemed pure waste of time.

The Bishop and all who were interested in the experiment concluded that it was

The Bishop and all who were interested in the experiment concluded that it was made too early, and that the people will have to enjoy a good working educational system before they are able to appreciate the advantages of kindergartens.

The Misses Fairfax say that a number of other educational experiments on the island have met with a somewhat similar fate. As soon as the island was annexed a number of the Protestant Churches established missions and mission schools there. The schools were very successful at first. A large number of Porto Ricans, knowing that the people of the United States are largely Protestants, got the idea that they and their children would stand the best chance with the Americans if they sent their children to the Protestant mission schools. Some of the natives

if they sent their children to the Protestant mission schools. Some of the natives became converted ostensibly to Protestanism with the same notion in their heads. Gov. Allen's impartial administration soon did away with the idea that preferment depended upon the religion one professed. Thereupon most of the converts went back to the Catholic Church.

It was much the same with the Protestant mission schools. The children who attended them were nearly naked at first, for few of the younger children in Porto Rico wore any clothing until Gov. Allen issued an order requiring all over 5 years of age to wear at least one garment. The Protestant churches clothed the naked pupils at their schools, and did a great deal of charity work among them. The consequence was that the children of the poorer classes flocked to them. Much of the attendance has fallen away since then and the Protestants of the island do not seem to regret it, having discovered that the attendance was largely a matter of favors received or to be expected.

The United States Government intends

attendance was largely a matter of favors received or to be expected.

The United States Government intends to establish a system of kindergartens in Porto Rico, and Miss Virginia Fairfax was asked to superintend those at San Juan, but her years of experience convinced her that the island is not yet prepared for them, and she declind the offer.

SHOOTING BUTTERFLIES.

How Specimens of Some of the High-Flying Kinds Are Obtained.

From the Youth's Companion.

In the forests of Northern Australia lives a butterfly which is always hunted with powder and shot. This is a brilliant-hued creature, highly valued by collectors. It is

but 160 acres of land and only a small part of that fenced in. They also held it against him that he was a stranger.

The man who did the shooting that led to the attack by the masked band was Frank A Maloney, a special deputy game by the story teld by the latter to Coording to the story teld by the latter to Coording on the story teld by the latter to Coording on the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld by the latter to Coording the latter to the story teld the latter to fish, but declined by showing the latter to the story teld the latter to fish, but declined the latter to fish, but declined the latter to fish, but declined the latter to fish, but the latt

PORMS WORTH READING.

There was a time when you, fair maid, Were languishing and gentle, Your heart quite ruled your head And you were sentimental;

You had the most enchanting way Of failing in a awoon Just as the hero on the scene Stept—not one whit too soon!

A trifle frivolous you were, Perhaps a bit firtatious, But gentle to the last degree, And fascinating—Gradious No more in ringlets curls your hair,

Por curis are out of fashion. And with them fainting, too, has gone You now fly in a passion

At the mere thought of sentiment: The head now rules the hears. Since novel writers, one and all Have given you the part

Of lady-pero, brave and bold, A leader of the fray, It matters not if on the land Or on the sea you stay, O tell the writers of to-day We're tired of blunderbusses. Of ladies fair in man's attire.

Of massacres and fusees Gire us an old-time love affair With maiden sweetly coy.
We want a tender loving girl
And not a rough tomboy;

We're tired of the dashing maid, We want a girl who criest We want a girl with fluffy hair And lovely, big blue eyes, A little sweetheart made for love.

A man of proper size,
A novel full of sentiment—
Not history in diaguise. CELIA MYROVER ROBINSON PAYETTSVILLE, N. C.

> Morn on the Mountains From the Rocky Mountain News.

There is beauty in this world of ours for him with eyes to see; There is beauty smiles at harvest on the prairies broad hills;
There is beauty in the mottled light that gleams along
the rills,
And a beauty out of heaven over all the landscape When the sun shines on the mountains in the morn-

There is beauty where the ocean rolls majestic on the shore:
There is beauty in the moonlight as it gleams the waters o'er;
There is beauty in the sunrise, where the clouds blush rosy red:
There is beauty in the sunset, with its banners trailed o'erhead.
And a heauty past expression o'er the snowy peaks is shed—
The his day goes on to tell that 'he gave the eldest a gay gold ring, the youngest she had no such thing," and he had beauty past expression o'er the snowy peaks is shed—
The his day had no such thing, and he gave the second a line felt bat, the youngest side had no such thing, and the sun shines on the mountains in the morn—
The bulled he youngest side had no such thing, and she stary is misty, but the youngest falls in love with the miller's ron and she stary is own to the water side and the last verse is.

"He pulled her oun day washed her in.

There is beauty when the green returns and glistens in the showers;
There is beauty in the summer as she garlands earth and flowers.
There is beauty in the autumn in the mellow afterglow;
There is beauty in the Winter, with his diadem of snow;
But a beauty more enchanting than the season's ever know. ever know Glids the sunshine on the mountains in the morn-

There is beauty in the rainbow as it gleams above the There is beauty in the sculptor's vision frozen into form:
There's a beauty in the prophets' dream and in the poet's thought;
There is beauty in the artist's rapture on the canvas wrought;
But a beauty more divine than art can ever tell is caught
From the sunshine on the mountain in the morning.

Oh, the sunshine on the mountains! How a golden web is spun
O'er the topmast peaks that glisten from the yet unFisher sun.
With their baser still in shadow, but their faces glowing bright.
With their foreheads surned to heaven and their locks so snowy white;
They are high priests of the sunrise, they are prophets of the light.
With the sunshine smiling o'er them in the morning.

When Katy Plays. From the Chicago Record-Herald. When Katy plays the violin
I tremble and go daft!
It inst that the music whirls
My senses in melodius swiris.
But her diminuendos show
Such graceful handling of the bow—
She's mistress of her craft,
When tucked beneath her saucy chin
Then I adore the violin.

When Katy plays the violin The parrol in his cage
Goes into spasms as the strings
Express unutterable things
Then from a nerve sublime he dares
To mimic those select fanlares,
By shricking out his rage.
The cat and dog increase the din,
But I adore the violin.

When Katy plays the violin
is makes a streadful noise!
It makes a streadful noise!
The music of her dimpled arms!
There's invitation in her face,
Her head thrown back with reckless grace—
A kiss in equipolse,
Now I've confessed—a bsolve the sin—
Why I adore the violin.

To a Tortoise. From Lippincotts.

From Lippincotts.

Paludal, glum, with misdirected legs,
You hide your history as you do your eggs,
And offer us an oaseous nut to crack
Much harder than the shell upon your back,
No evolutionist has ever guessed
Why your cold shoulder is within your chest—
Why you were discontented with a plan
The vertebrates accept, from fish to man,
For what environment did you provide
By pushing your internal frame outside?
How earme your ribbs in this abnormal place?
Inside your rubber neck you hide your face
And answer not. To science you're a sphing—
A stru tural epitome of missing links;
And when decapitated, still you swell
And kick and claw and scramble just as well.
But I'll not plague thee. Even here I find
A touch of fellowship that makes me kind.
Sometimes a poet who has lost his head
Will keep on scratching when he should be dead.
CHAUNCEY HICKOX.

Foolish Verselets.

From the Newark News. Will you please tell me, if you know, Why is it that a crow can't crow? The curious gebra is covered with bars, He'd make a nice flag if he only had stars. The goat's not a cycle, yet in books I've read The pictures show handle bars up on his head The quaint porcupine, people say, disappoints. But yet you'll admit he has many fine points. The owl is a bad bird; at least so they say. He's out every night and he's sleeping all day. It may rain cats and dogs, and I never would fear, But gracious, suppose it would ever reindeer. The kangaroo never will dance till he drops, And yet he's attended a great many hops. The trademark is good, it prohibits a steal, And even the Esquimau uses a seal. When on the water it's fine luck, To watch and see a steamer duck. An animal here which is down on the blotter. They say catches fish, but I don't think it otter.

The elephant hasn't got clothing, they say, To pack in his trunk when he goes far away. "Now, see here, ma, I'm more than sure," Cried Teddy, who's a sage, "Our canary bird eats fish because There's perches in his cage."

"What are you doing in the woods?"
Cried Daisy to her brother Ned,
"Oh, nothing much, it's just a scheme
I have to tame wild flowers," he said, King Leo Lion, a beast,
One fine day attended a feast,
He ate 1 p each guest,
And then took a rest,
And murmured, "Well, I'm not the least."

Said Tommy to his sister. Said Tommy to his sister.

"Come here before you go,
Here's an awful lot of funny things
Whie I would like to know.
Is a young man ant an uncle!
Is a laybird always green!
To lightning bugs make lightning!
Does a king crab wed a queen?
Is a bluebird melancholy!
Does a flea enjoy a hop?
Do butterflies make butter!
Does a skybird ever drop?
Is a little bull a bullet!
Does a partiridge make you quit?
Is a parson bird a preacher!
Can a railbir make a rail!
And there is 'niy one thing more
About which I really care.
Is the Welsh rabbit related
To the featl e Belgium hare!" QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1. A college professor once gave me a parody on the names of the months in the French revolutionary calendar; one set, as I recall, ran "Breezy, Freezy, Sneesy," Where can I find the complete list? I am looking for a book containing translations into Latin of Mother Goose: "Nuge inuties" is not it. Can you tell me what book I want, and where I may get it?

JUDEX.

1. We can add siz months to your three, but canno 1. We can add six months to your three, but cannot complete the list. Your three begin the year: Breezy, Freezy, Sneezy, Snowy, Thawy, Blowy, Showery, Flowery, Bowery, We do not recall the nicknames for Messidor, Thermidor, Fructidor. 2. This may be the book, named by a correspondent recently: "Specimens of Macaronic Poetry," by James Appleton Morgan; Hurd & Houghton, 1872.

Can you advise me whether there is a debating club in the city organized as a "congress," in which bills and resolutions on political subjects are introduced and discussed just as they are in our National Senate and House of Representatives? If so, where may one apply for membership?

apply for membership? R.
There are "congresses" at some of the boy's clubs
connected with different churches, at the Y. M. C. A.
branches, and at the Bowery Institute, we think;
possibly there are similar "congresses" in clubs orpossibly there are similar "con-ganized for debating purposes.

Kindly let me know how many languages there are and if there is a Polish, Hebrew, Jewish or Irish language spoken or dead?

There are more than two hundred languages and dialects; Polish and Irish, or Erse, are living languages; Hebrew is practically a dead language, the Jargon spoken by Jews being a mixture of debased Hebrew and the tongue of their place of residence, expressed

1. Is an American citizen's child born in England a natural-born "Britisher" or a natural born American? 2. Is the child of Hindoo parents born during a visit to this country a natural born American or a natural-born Hindoo? 3. What are the qualifications for a United States Presidential candidate? C. A.

1. He may, when of age, consider himself an English subject or an American. 2. It has the same choice. 3. He must be a natural born citizen—that is, he cannot be a natural born citizen—that is, he cannot be a natural born citizen—that following the election.

A bets B that there were more American born men—exclusive of officers—than foreign born in Dewey's fleet at the battle of Manila Bay. Who wins!

A wins. Sixty-five per cent. of the enlisted men

A wins. Sixty-five per cent. of the enlisted men of the navy were native born, and 85 per cent were citizens. Dewey's fleet had a rather larger proportion of native born, we believe.

When I was a little boy a nurs ry ditty used to be suns to me, the words of which were quaint and the music exceedingly melodious and characteristic. Can any one help me to the source of the words! As nearly as I can remember the first verse ran as foll ws:
"The King lived up in the North Countree,
Bow down down-a day.
The King lived up in the North Countree,
The bough that bends to me.
The King lived up in the North Countree,
And he had daughters fair it see.
I'll prove true to my love if my love proves true to me."
The billad goes on to be lit that "be gave the eldest a

and the last verse is.

"He pulled her out and he pushed her in,
Bow down down-a-day.

He pulled her out and he pushed her in.
The bough that b nds to me.

He pulled her out and he pushed her in
Till she wa drowned through thick and thin
I'll prove true to my love if my love provestrue to me."

I'll be obliged if any one will give me a full version
of it. The one who sang it to me was of Scotch extraction, but the melody is more English than Scotch
in character.

C. B. L.

What height, weight, age, and how much around the chest does a man have to be to join the United States cavalry, and can you join it any time in the fear and where?

Munson's bo				
Height.		Weight.	Chest.	Mobility.
Feet. It	nches.	Pounds.	Inches.	Inches.
5	4	126	32	2
	5	130	32	2
8		132	324	2
8	7	234	33	
. 5		141	3334	214
	9	145	33 ',	21,
8	10	155	34	21,
	11	162	3414	21,
6		169	344	3
6	1	176	3514	3
Cavalrymen	n over	5 feet 10	inches are	not wanted.

You can enlist at any time, at any recruiting office there is an office at 25 Third avenue. 1. Will you supply the first three stanzas of the poem whose last stanza is as follows:

Go, brilliant messenger, and play thy part.

I'll be content if thou beneath her look,
Will make the same impression on her heart
As thou hast made upon my pocketbook.

2. Give correct pronounclation of "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam."

F. ARCHER.

2. It is pronounced as spelled.

Could you give me any information respecting an accident that occurred during the construction of the Centennial Exposition buildings in Philadelphia in which a dome or part of the roof of one of the larger buildings fell and several persons were injured;

LUX.

1. When, where and in what Blue Lodge did George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette respectively receive the First. Second and Third degrees of Free and Accepted Masonsy? 2. Are there any autentic records showing the same? The minute Book of Jerusalem Chapter, No. 8, of Royal Arch Masons of the State of New York shows that the Marquis de Lafayette and his son received the Capitular Degrees in that 'hapter on the 12th day of September, 1824. There is no mention of the lodge of which he was a member. It is a tradition in the fraternity that George Washington and Marquis de Lafayette received their Blue Degrees in army lodges, the record of which has been lost. I am informed that the records of St. John's Lodge No. 1 of the State of New Jersey, located at Newark, show merely without any particulars that the paraphernalia of that lodge were loaned to George Washington be tueed by him at Morristown in conferring the degrees upon the Marquis de Lafayette.

Washington was a member of the lodge at George-

Washington was a member of the lodge at George-In a good history of Masonry in this country you will find what are accepted as the facts about Washington's and Lafayette's connection with the

What was Sir William Crookev's prediction with respect to the possible failure of wheat production, and what was the recent chemical discovery which promises to avert that failure!

Sir William Crookes made no prediction: in his inaugural address as President of the British Association on Sent 7, 1848, he questioned the future inaugural address as President of the British Asso-ciation on Sept. 7, 1808, he questioned the future wheat production of the world, pointing out that "as mouths multiply food resources dwindle," but that nitrate of soda, capable of being produced chemically in limitless quantities, would restore power to the soil. You will find comments on his address in almost any paper after Sept. 9, 1898; the address you will find

in the annual cyclopædias. Please give the translation and origin of the motto of the North American Review: Tros Tyrtusve milh nullo discrimine agetur." J. McC. The line is from the first book of Virgil's Eneid, line 574. It means: "Trojan or Tyrian shall be treated by me with no discrimination."

The famous distich: "Wer nicht liebt, Wein, Weib und Gesang, Der bleibt ein Narr sein Lebelang," is usually attributed to Martin Luther, but literary investigators claim that there is no authority for so surributing the lines. W. S. Walsh in his "Handy Hook of Literary Curiostities," says that Chevreau eredits the couplet to Soloris. Who was Chevreau, and who was Soloris?

Chevreau was a French sevant and literary man, our 1614, died 1701, who Soloris was we do not know

born 1615, died 1701; who Soloris was we do not know-he is not in the reference books. The saying is attributed to Johan Heinrich Voss, born 1751, died

serkers, in Norse legend, were men who, when rage seized them, fought terribly, dealing great blows, forgetful of armor, either bare to the sark or shirt, or clad only in their bearskin sark. Miss Stark-By consulting the "Cumulative Index"

at any reference library, you will find the date and place of publication of the poem "Concealment" which

he sang during his last visit to this country, W. K. M. - The big seven-masted schooner, the name of which you do not give, is a keel vessel.

W. C. F.—The American navy is probably a little nearer the first place than the German. The order is, Great Britain, France, Russia; then the United States

Michael McDonald-The disability clause of the Pension act of June 27, 1890, gives \$6 a month to persons who served ninety days in the Union Army and are incapacitated for manual labor not by reason of their own victous hands; the incapacity need not be due to their service.

C. M.—You will find dictionaries of Iroquian dia-lects at the Lenox branch of the New York Public D. O. C. W. L.—It is estimated by careful statis-ticians that there are about 230,866,533 Roman Catho-

C. Meyer-The passenger business of the Harlem and the New Haven roads was moved from Twenty

sixth-Twenty seventh streets to Forty-second street Russell Ferguson-George IN. (when insane, per-haps) remarked that a man needed six hours' sleep and a woman cight; we know of no other authority

POLITICAL NOTES.

The first day of registration this year will be Oct.

11: the last day will be Oct. 19. Sixteen days will elapse between the close of registration and the holding of the election.

There were 29 Prohitionists in Bourbon county, Ky., at last year's Presidential election and 37 Prohibitionists in Carter county, Tenn., both noted for their whiskey product. Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who is con

testing Tillman's Democratic leadership in that State, was formerly Attorney-General of South Carolina. Part of his education was obtained in Philadelphia. The discovery has been made that Philadelphia has in its treasury \$75,000 belonging to persons who did not call for their money when their bonds matured and became payage, or who left their interest

There are 1,674 post offices in the State of North Carolina in which the compensation of the postmasters is less than \$50 a year. The two North Carolina post offices which have the largest revenue are Char-lotte and Wilmington.

Charles H. Allen, Federal Governor of Porto Ri charies H. Alien, Federal Governor of Porto Rico and a former member of the Massachusetts Legisla-ture and of two Congresses, has been selected by the Republicans of Massachusetts to preside over this year's State Convention. The Republicans have made their municipal nom

nations in the city of Indianapolis, Thomas Taggart,
Democrat, Mayor, and they expect to wrest control
of the city administration from the Democrats. Indianapolis is a Republican city. Mayor Taggart's berm expires on Oct. 9.

The number of naturalizations of new citizens is less large this year than it has been heretofore and this circumstance is explained by the fact that none

of the political organizations in town has made any effort to add to the number of naturalised voters, in anticipation of the Mayoralty election. A majority of the new-comers are Russians or Italians. The population of Philadelphia county, Pa., in-The population of Philadelphia county, Pa., increased 247,000 between 1890 and 1900, and the population of Allegheny county, which includes the city of Pittsburg, increased 244,000 in the same period. Pike county, which the late Horace Greeley once described as distinguished chiefly for snakes and Democrata, had 9,400 population in 1890 and 8,700 population—700 less—in 1900.

Two Federal departments disburse almost exactly the same amount in selaries, the Treasury Department and the Interior Department, in Washington, \$5,000,000 each. But the Treasury Department has 400 more employees than the Interior Department, the average rate of compensation in the Treasury service, in which there are many women employed,

eing less than in the other. The Republican candidate for Attorney-General of Ohio is John M. Sheets of Putnam, one of the rural counties of the State. The Democratic candidate for Attorney-General of Ohio comes from Toledo, the home of Mayor Golden Rule Jones. The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio,

Anthony Howells, is by birth a Welshman like Jones

Among the proposed changes in the Virginia system of the State. Though the convention was ostensibly called for the single purpose of revising the Election law of the State by excluding from the franchise a majority of the colored citizens, its mem-bers have taken up so many other questions that a practically new Constitution is likely to be offered

The vote for Mayor at the last local election in Philadelphia was 142,000 Republican and 23,000 Democratic. Philadelphia retains undiminished its allegiance to the Republican party not only in na-tional and State, but in municipal contests as well, and the fight of the Democrats for existence there is made under conditions which seem to be less favor-able each year. In 1896 Bryan polled 65,000 votes

The public schools of Nebraska have an endow-The public sensors or Nebraska have an endowment in linds duplicated in no other State. The securities held by the State in the permanent school fund are in amount \$4,355,544.63; the landed endowment consists of 454,554 acres under contract of sale, 1,345,612 acres under lease and 53,365 acres vacant. From the interest on securities, interest on sale and lease rentals, \$693,203.58 was realized in 1900. None of the endowment can ever be diverted, and as the lands appreciate in value the annual receipts will be

The Health, Fire and Police Pension Reserve Funds amount to about \$1,250,000, more than 1 per cent. of the total running expenses of New York city, in-cluding the payment of interest on the debt, the re-demption of bonds which have matured and the city's of the Police Department, 2,800 of the Fire Department and 12,000 of the Board of Education. The pension system is being gradually extended to public school employees, and in the first year of the operaof pensions paid was \$95,698.

The first vacancy in the Senatorial representati in Maryland will be on March 4, 1903, when the term of George L. Wellington, nondescript Republican, expires. He is not a candidate for the nomination of either party, the Democrats being pretty gen-erally agreed on Arthur P. Gorman as the caucus candidate and many Republicans, especially in southern Maryland, being favorable to the nomina-tion of Sydney E. Mudd, one of the Republican delegation to the Fifty-seventh Congress. Mr. Mudd was a member of the Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-first Congresses and was Speaker of the Mary-land House of Delegates in 1895.

The Philadelphia delegation to the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg on Aug. 21 is made up of eighty-six members, all representatives of the stalwart element of the party. This is the first time that this condition has prevailed since 1895. The anti-stalwarts or reform element of Philadelphia Re-publicanism, unrepresented in the convention at Harrisburg, are making a fight against the municipal ticket nominated by the regulars in Philadelphia, at the head of which is John Weaver for District Attorney. A Comptroller, a Recorder of Deeds and three Judges

Under the cumulative system of voting established Under the cumulative system of voting established in lilinois, it is possible for a minority party having only a small part of the voting strength of the district to secure one of its representatives in Springfield. Some years ago the Prohibitionists in one of the Illinois districts put the cumulative system of election to a test with this result: The district was Republican. Each of the Republican candidates received approximately 8,000 votes, the one Democratic candidates received 8,000 and the one Prohibitionists is one didate received 6,000 and the one Prohibitionist 9,000.
The Prohibitionists captured one seat. The next year they lost it and they have had no representative in Springfield since. The peculiar method which the State of Illinois adopts for elections to the Legislature makes it practically impossible that either party shall have a sweeping majority.

Between 1840 and 1800 New York furnished several diplomatic representatives to the Netherlands, New of plomatic representatives to the locality having the closest traditional connections with Holland. August Belmont was appointed American Minister to the Netherlands in 1854, Henry C, Murphy of Brooklyn in 1857, and Robert B. Roosevelt in 1888. At present the preference in such appointments is given to Northeastern States in which Hollanders are now much western States in which Hollanders are now much more numerous than in New York. The present American Minister to The Hague is a resident of American Minnesota, and his predecessor under the Cleveland Administration was from Michigan. Although the commerce of the United States with Belgium is conducted almost exclusively through the port of New York, this State has on two occasions only lurnished the American representatives in Brussels.

From London Truth.

Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is a notable personage about whom many good stories are related. Some years ago a young curate seeking to be licensed, was bidden by Dr. Temple to read a few verses of the Bible, in order that his fitness for conducting public worship might be judged. "Not loud enough, was the criticism of the Bishop when the young man had finished. "Oh! I'm sorry, to hear that, my lord," replied the curat: "a lady in the church yesterday told me I could be heard most plainly all over." "Ah! are you engaged?" suddenly asked Dr. Temple.

"Yes, my lord."

The Bishop smiled grimly and said: "Now listen to me, young man. While you are engaged don't believe everything the lady tells you, but," he added with a deep chuckle, "after you are married believe every word she says." From London Truth.

Tentative Interment.

From London Spare Moments.

A poor Scotch woman lay dying, and her husband sat by her bedside. After a time the wife took her husband's hand and said:

"John, we're gowin' to part. I have been a gude wife to you, haven't !!"
John thought a moment!!" John thought a moment.
"Well, just middling like, Jenny, you know

SCIENCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE COLORED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The results of the last census show that, taking the whole country together, the colored population is not increasing at a rate formerly expressed in this regard were quite groundless. In certain States, however, the colored people are becoming dispropor-tionately numerous—in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and Arkansas, for example.

The census brings out two main tendencies. The first is the gradual concentration of the blacks in certain regions and the second is their concentration in cities. City life is very hazardous for the negro race, as the colored people live in insanitary dwellings and under poor conditions. In Chicago, for example, more than 14,000

negroes are huddled together, and here, as in many other cities of the North, the negroes constitute an undue proportion of the crim-inal class. The fertility of the blacks is greater than that of the whites, but their nortality is much greater also, so that their

greater than that of the whites, but their mortality is much greater also, so that their increase is considerably less. Taking ten of the largest cities in the South it appears that the mortality of the blacks is 32 per 1,000 and of the whites only 20, and there are indications that the former mortality is increasing, not diminishing. The proportion of illegitimate births among the blacks is increasing also; it was 53 per cent. In 1880 and is now 68 per cent.

Five countles of Virginia now inhabited by 60,000 blacks and 52,000 whites produce to-day 12,000,000 pounds of tobacco instead of 32,000,000, their former yield. Four counties of Kentucky, inhabited by 81,000 whites, and 5,500 blacks, have, on the other band, increased the yield from 60,000 to 10,000,000 pounds in the same period. In the whole of Virginia, where the blacks constitute 38 per cent. of the population, the tobacco crop has fallen from 121 to 48 million pounds in the last thirty years; in Kentucky, where the blacks constitute 14 per cent. It has risen from 108 to 221 millions. Rice culture in South Carolina and Georgia is subject to similar losses owing to the uncertainty of negrolabor. The cotton culture is passing into the hands of the whites; before the Civil War this crop was entirely raised by black labor; while, at present, 40 per cent. Is raised by whites. From 1891 to 1895 there was no increase in the holdings of land by the blacks in Virginia, and the same is probably true for other Southern States.

The foregoing statistics are partial and do not settle the questions involved. At the same time they have a certain interest and are deserving of record. The question of the status of the black man is a capital one and nothing that throws light upon it is negligible.

NATURE STUDY.

Prof. Bailey of Cornell University gives a weighty answer to the question. What is nature study? It is, he says, a point of view, the acquirement of sympathy with and in-terest in the natural world around us. We live in the natural world around us. We live in this world and the better we fit it the better for us. It is for this reason that nature study deserves a place in the school studies of children. Primarily, the object of nature study is not the acquisition of mere information. Nature study is not "method" in the sense that the word is used in pedagory. In another sense scientific method gogy. In another sense scientific method is of the very essence of nature study, it

gogy. In another sense scientific method is of the very essence of nature study, it would seem. A child asks: "How old is the world? How long have men lived on it? Why has a tiger stripes? Why do certain flowers have exactly such shapes and no others? To answer these questions the child must be made to comprehend the methods at the base of geology, zoology, botany. And in this sense it would seem that method is of the very essence of nature study.

The object of such studies is not to make the child a specialist or a scientist. It is to make him a citizen of the world he lives into interest him in plants and birds and insects and running brooks. The crop of scientists will take core of itself. Much is often unwisely sacrificed to a so-called "thoroughness"—which, in many cases takes the form of a perfunctory drill in mere acts. Accuracy is, of course, a prime requisite of all good teaching, but it is necessary, first of all, to awaken genuine interest. The first essential is direct, discriminating, accurate observation. The next is to understand why, and the third is the desire to know more. The final result should be the development of a keen personal interest in every natural object and phenomenon.

VARIATIONS IN THE FORM OF LEAVES.

the variations of the forms of the leaves of mulberry trees has lately been made by mulberry trees has lately been made by Mr. A. N. Somers. The normal shape of the leaves of the black variety (Morus nigra) is well known. A branch of this tree was severely mutilated and the leaves of this branch took on quite different forms. A white mulberry was severely cut back to induce the "weeping" form and another was trimmed to make a globe-shaped top. The abnormality of the leaf formed increased with the severity of the mutilation of the trees. The experiments were kept up throughout a whole season and were uniformly alike from early spring until the frosts of autumn. The only variations of results bore a direct relation to wet and dry periods with the greatest variations during the longest dry periods. Two of the trees bore fruit and the one most severely trimmed bore blossoms only. Similar experiments on oak, apple and cherry trees gave like results. The original paper referred to, with illustrations, is to be found in the Popular Science News for August, 1901.

DISCOVERY OF SMALL NEBULE BY PROTOG-Prof. Max Wolf of Heidelberg has a large photographic telescope, the gift of the late Catherine Wolfe Bruce of New York, which he has lately employed in photography of nebulæ. On a single plate (taken with a smaller instrument) he found in 1802, 130 small nebulæ, all previously unknown, within one degree of the bright star Eta Virginia None of these are visible in ordinary tele-None of these are visible in ordinary telescopes, though very clearly shown on the plate. In four regions between Praesepe and the Milky Way (8h. 12m., + 10° 20°; 8h. 18m., 20° 6°; 8h. 9m., 24° 43°; 8h. 10m., 23° 40°) he found 132 mostly very small planetary nebulæ where only three were formerly known. These regions lie in a part of the heavens very poor in nebulæ visible in telescopes, and their discovery by photography is of extreme interest.

An international congress and exposition dealing with all kinds of questions that re-late to fisheries and fishermen are to be held at Ostend during August and September There are to be three sections. The first is to consider questions relating to the hyis to consider questions relating to the hy-glene of seamen and fisher-folk, questions of engineering, &c. The second is to discuss all matters referring to life-saving, &c. The third is to consider everything relating to fishing as well as matters referring to the intellectual and moral welfare of fishermen. The exposition will show exhibits correspond-ing to the foregoing programme.

TIMBER BAFTS ON THE HIGH SEAS The regions on the west coast of America are badly in need of the timber that grows so plentifully in the northwestern parts of the United States. The transport by vessel is expensive and the matter of transporting is expensive and the matter of transporting the wood in bulk has been much discussed and some experiments have been tried from time to time. Recently a system of cigarshaped rafts, built in a central hulk and secured by chains every twelve feet, has been tried and bas worked well. Logs of about so feet in length are used to form a raft some 400 feet in length and some 30 feet in diameter and the raft is towed in the open sea. Such a raft contains as much timber as can be carried by a dozen ordinary timber vessels, and twenty or more rafts of the sort have already arrived safely at San Francisco from the Columbia River.

THE EAR AS AN .NOEX OF CHARACTER. Of late years we have heard much from the Italian school of anthropologists about "the criminal ear." Dr. Keith, an English specialist, has studied the ears of more than 40,000 individuals, including 800 criminals and 2,000 lunatics (as well as some hundreds of animals), and he finds that ears give abso-lutely no clue to personal traits.

Mr. Hubbell's Featherless Chicken.

From the Ansonic Sentinel.

John L. Hubbell, who is engaged in raising chickens, has two freaks. One is a chicken that has two bills and but one eye, never having had the second one, and the other one is a chicken, now two months old, that is minus all feathers, never having had a "Well, just middling like, Jenny, you know," anxious not to say too much.

Again the wife spoke.

"John," she said faintly, "ye maun promise to bury me in the auld kirkyard at Str'avon beside my mither. I could na rest in peace among unco' folk in the dirt and smoke o' Glasgow.

"Weel, weel, Jenny, my woman," said John soothingly, "we'll just try ye in Glasgie first, an' gin ye dinna be quiet we'll try ye in Str'avon."

"Well, just middling like, Jenny, nye maun promise to sign of one stellachers, never having had a sign of one on it. It does not care to mix in with the other chickens to a great extent, for there are no feathers to protect him from their pecking. This they delight in doing, but he does not enjoy it in the least. There are no indications that he will ever be clothed, and if not, his costume, while good at present, will scarcely be the one for comfort later in the season. LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

sanne Sheldon, the handsome young New Yorker, who recently became en-gaged to Herbert Sleath, the English actor and manager, sportsman and man of wealth, returned the other day to this country and the engagement is said to have been broken off beyond hope of reconciliation. Miss Sheldon is now stopping with friends on Long Island and may resume her professional career in this city where se far she has acted only with the Amateur Comedy Club.

She went to London about four years ago and was lucky enough to interest Sir Henry Irving in her theatrical ambitions. She got an unimportant but valuable place in the Lyceum company and acted for two years in his support. She was later engaged by Herbert Sleath when he became the manager of the Adelphi Theatre. He is a young man of wealth who divides his diversions between the theatre and more athletic sports. He is also handsome and when his engagement with Miss Sheldon was announced the suitability of the betrothal struck everybody familiar with the youth and good looks of both parties. Miss Sheldon has light reddish blonde hair and blue eyes and Mr. Sleath, who is still under 30, is dark and handsome. But appropriate and promising as the match seemed, their marriage now is said to be quite unlikely as Miss Sheldon has returned here, Mr. Sleath is in London and more than the ocean is said to be between them. She got an unimportant but valuable place

While the first of October has largely taken the place of the first of May as the general day of moving in New York, one advantage is secured by the tenant who rents a flat in the spring.

"I looked through some flats on the upper

West Side last spring," said a New Yorker the other day, and then decided to spend the summer out of town, expecting to take an apartment in the fall. I have been back to several of the places I tooked at in April and find that in every case at in April and find that in every case there has been an increase in the rent.

"Apartments that cost in the spring, say \$1,000, are now not to be had for less than twelve or thirteen hundred. Everywhere I found this same increase in the rents. I was told by the agents that I would always find that change to exist. There are now so few persons that move in May that in order to have their apartments occupied during the summer the landlords let the apartments go at a cheaper rent. As the agent is likely to raise the rent in the following spring to the figure that would regularly be asked, the economy of the arrangement is enjoyed for only one year. But for a person that moves frequently there would be a saving in the arrangement."

Jan Kubelik, the Bohemian violinist who is just now the musical sensation of Europe, is to travel here next winter with a retinue large enough for a prima donna. He will bring with him from Europe when he sails toward the close of November a personal manager, a secretary and his wife, an accompanist and a valet. Con-sidering that he has just celebrated his twenty-first birthday, he requires more than ordinarily luxurious surroundings. He is unlike most musical celebrities from Europe in that he brings none of the mem-

The object of such studies is not to make the child a specialist or a scientist. It is to make him a citizen of the world he lives into interest him in plants and birds and insects and running brooks. The crop of scientists will take evre of itself. Much is often unwisely sacrificed to a so-called "thoroughness"—which in many cases takes the form of a perfunctory drill in mere acts. Accuracy is, of course, a prime requisite of all good teaching, but it is necessary, first of all, to awaken genuine interest. The first essential is direct, discriminating, accurate observation. The next is to understand why, and the third is the desire to know more. The final result should be the development of a keen personal interest in every natural object and phenomenon.

Variations in the form of Leaves.

The form of the leaves of trees is undoubtedly subject to selection so that the conditions under which any particular tree lives are exhibited—integrated, as it were—in its leaf forms. But the conditions are so complex that no general law of connection between leaf forms and the struggle for existence has yet been made out. A study of the forms of the leaves of the forms and the struggle for existence has yet been made out. A study of the forms of the leaves of the forms of the guaranteed him more than any instru-mentalist ever received before, and none but Paderewski ever earned so much. This season in London the receipts for the Kubelik recitals, which were frequent, exceeded considerably the takings at the

> The city photograph shops are a'most deserted at this time of the year, and the only customers seen at the we'l-known places are visitors from other cities who are anxious to have a picture taken by some of the well-known New York artists before they return home. Yet there is no other season of the year so well adapted to the reason of the year so well anapted to having a photograph taken as the present. The tan which nearly every one acquires to a greater or less extent in summer is an advantage to the sitter which no winter substitute can equal. The dark complexion that comes from sun and wind gives the that comes from sun and wind gives the face just the shades that the photographer generally tries to secure by means of the curtains that form part of the paraphernalia of every gallery. Just as brunettes take better pictures as a rule than blondes, all persons who are tanned are certain to have better pictures than if they were posed in their natural color. The person who takes the peoper picture always is the pale man the poorest picture always is the pale man or woman who is likely to give the photog-rapher more trouble than any other client. Nowadays some of the photographers resort to the use of colored lights to produce just the effects that are to be got when the face is brown from the sun.

While Mme. Lehmann was deciding whether or not to come this year to this country several matters seemed to her to make the trip impossible and she had to ponder over them with her accustomed seriousness before coming to any definite conclusion. One day she decided that an American tour was simply out of the question this year because she owed t to one of her American pupils to remain in Europe and continue her tuition. This seemed so plainly her duty that she notified C. L. Graff, her manager, that all negotia-tions were to be called off. She refused to hear any argument on the subject and finally made what she thought was a profinally made what she thought was a prohibitive condition by declining to consider a concert tour here unless this particular pupil was brought along to America
at her manager's expense To Mme.
Lehmann's astonishment the offer was
promptly accepted by her manager and the
last serious obstacle to Mme. Lehmann's
trip was finally removed. So it happens
that she is to be accompanied here by a
pupil who has studied with her for several
years. The pupil will make the trip all pupil who has studied with her for several years. The pupil will make the trip all over the country and thus miss none of her instruction. She comes from New England, but has sung in this city, where indeed most of the money to defray the expenses of her musical education was raised. Mme. Lehmann has great confidence in her pupil's future.

From the Detroit Free Press.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The novel sight of a young lady working with mailet and chisel over a tombstone may be witnessed in Windsor any time during week days. The engraver is Miss Alice Rigg, daughter of George Rigg, whose marble works are located on Pitt street east, between Goyeau street and Windsor avenue. She is the only woman marble cutter in the Dominion.

It was six years ago that Miss Rigg first began to work with the chisel. She used to look after her father's office after school. One dull evening, being lost for something to do, she picked up the shop tools and chiseled away for pastime. The agility and eleverness with which she handled the instruments surprised her father. She liked the novelty in connection with the experiment, and it was not long until she did the most of her father's engraving. Now she is his sole engraver. She dons the heavy canvas apron used by the men, and works out in the open with her father.

"I like engraving, and that's why I am chiseling here to-day," said Miss Rigg to a reporter. "I would much rather work with the chisel than do housework."